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WEDNESDAY......JULY'8, 1889

### CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

WEDNESDAY, July 3, St. Phecas.
THURSDAY, July 4, St. Bertha.
FRIDAY, July 5, St. Peter of Luxemburg.
SATUEDAY, July 6, St. Palladina. SUNDAY, July 7, Feast of Most Precious Blood. Monday, July 8, St. Killan.

TUESDAY, July 9, St. Ephrem. WEDNESDAY, July, Seven Bros. and St. Falioitas.

By the creation of seven new Cardinals, which was referred to last week, the number of vacancies in the College of Cardinals has been reduced to five. The Sacred College. when all vacancies are filled, numbers seventy members. Since the death of Cardinals Sacconi and Pitra there have been twelve vacancies, but seven of these have new been

MRS. ELIZA DUTHEURY, an English lady, who died suddenly at Bray, near Dublin, recently, has bequeathed £2,000 to Mr. Parnell, 1 for. M.P., for his private use. The deceased was a Conservative and a Methodist but her horror at the course persued by the London Times caused her to look upon Parnell as a persecuted man whom it was a duty to help and to honor.

Every member of the Irlsh National League should feel proud of that organization. The effects put forth by the Times' counsel at the Parnell Commission to throw cold water upon the society and to fasten upon it proceedings which were entirely contrary to its constitution, have failed, and the Luague has established for itself a reputation as a legitimate organization which cannot but bode well for it. On a recent occasion Mr. John McKay, a reporter on the Cork Examin. er, said outrages were repeatedly denounced both at the National League, and the Land League meetings. Canon Shinkwin, of Bantry, said harsh evictions took place before the formation of the Land League, and rents were largely increased. He approved the action of the League. Several other priests gave evidence, and all stated that the League counteracted rather than encouraged crime.

In the Nineteenth Century for July, Mr. Gladstone has an able article entitled "Plain speaking on the Irish Union." In it he says: 44 Sir Richard Webster, in examining William O'Brien before the Parnell Commission, implied that a grave charge would be proved against certain Irishmen if it could be shown that they regarded English power as alien. I should like to have asked Mr. O'Brien whether the Irish, so far as he knew, regarded the act of Union as possessed of the same moral authority as the laws against theft and murder; or as possessed of moral authority at all. I do not doubt that Mr. O'Brien would have answered that they regarded it as an act of force to which Ireland was under, not a moral but a prudential obligation, to conform. There may be immorality in miscalculatied resistance even to immoral laws, but such resistance is not in itself immoral. The question is whether worship of the Act of Union is plety or superstition.

### Better Try Again.

The Star is in a bad way for precedents to justify its course in recommending the refer. ence of the Jesuit Bill to the Supreme Court, but it shows a wonderful lack of knowledge of Canadian history, unpardonable in such a journal, when it says "the parliament of Canada was the father of the Canada Temperance Act, but the fact did not prevent its submission to the higher courts, which declared it unconstitutional." The facts are: the Canada Temperance Act was not submitted to the Courts by the Government; the courts did not declare it unconstitutional, and it is still in force. The question of the constitutionality of the Temperance Act was raised by a New Brunswick man named Russell, who was fined for violating its provisions, but instead of declaring it unconstitutional the Supreme Court and the judicial committee of the Privy Council affirmed its validity. Our luminous contemporary better search after a better precedent.

# The Late Father Carroll.

The death of Rev. Father John Carroll, which occurred last week at Mercy Hospital. in Chicago, removed from the Church on earth a priest whose seniority of ordination antedated that of all other clergymen in the United States and probably in the world. Had he lived to the 30th day of June he would have completed his 93rd year, having been born in Queens County, Ireland, in 1796. He was a nephew of the famous Bishop Bourke he was made vicar general of the Halifax diocese, and subsequently at the invitation of

Marie Carlotte Control Control

been most active in missionary and assistant features exist. If he has joined, it in good parochial work, He man a sealous mission ary, a devoted priest, and a generous hearted, clear minded man, known, trusted and be will elements crosp into a Scolety, which was leved by themsands during his sitive priest originally good, it becomes his duty to have bood of three soors and ten years, on he ale

### A Silver Jubilee.

The allven Jubiles of the education titutions at St. Joseph's, which was celebrated since our last fame, was an event of ma tional importance to the French Acadian pee ple. Previous to the cetablishment of these institutions the French citizens of the Maritime Provinces pessessed none of the advantages of higher education and common schools were all too rare. All this has now changed. however, and to-day the French Acadian population takes as much interest in educational matters as the people of any other nationality. The success of the institutions at St. Joseph's has been phenomenal, and it is a remarkable fact that, with one or two excepties a bold and manly declaration of principle, tions, all of the first class of graduates became preminent in professional life.

There might be mentioned in this connection the names of Rev. Father F. X. Cormier, Fathers LeBlano (two), Father McDevitt, Silver Falls, N. B., Father Edward Mehan of St. Laurent College, Montreal, Hen. P. A. Landry, M. P., Hon. P. Poirier, Senator, Dr. | America. E. T. Gaudet, Drs. Hewsen and Moore and others, all members of the first graduating class and prominent in their several walks of life. There is no doubt that the good work will be continued, and that as the masses of the people, both French and English, become better educated, they will become better citizens, less of race prejudice will exist, and there will be more of the feeling that we have a common country worth living and striving

### The Latest in Bigots.

The latest in the way of bigots comes from Montreal. Hugh Graham with his famous \$5,000 deposit and the extremely loyal auti-French language disciples of Ontario must take a back seat and gaze with reverence upon the latest move of the genus "crank." An individual has been found in this metropolis of Canada with courage enough left in him, after being overawed at the right of a religious procession in Montreal, to sue the Street Rallway Company for the enormous amount of ten cents, his and his wife's fare te that company on Sunday morning the 23rd ult. The railway company were brought to their knees by this deeply offended and highly indignant citizen, and it being the first time that they were so threateningly appealed to on account of delays occasioned by national, military, or religious processions, they sought to calm the ire of their much-te-be-pitied patron. A generous offer to refund him his ten cents was made, and then it was that this truly Christian gentleman threw down his mask. He indignantly rejected the proffered settlement. He was not offended in pooket, eh, no ! but his innermost nature reveited against being delayed on his journey for a few moments to allow the consecrated body and bleed of his Divine Redeemer to have precedence over him in transit about the city. It is he formerly held in the political world, and of to be hoped, for his sake, that his present his reputation as a man of sound sense and extreme action will prove a salutary lesson to the Street Railway, and that hearafter those with flattering allusions to the past glories of desirous of participating in processions of the French-Canadian race and their associations any kind, and particularly religious, will be for the future; he dealt in a practical manner prepared to be run down and crushed to death by the cruel wheels of the street cars whose divine progress it would be a sin to interrupt. Ten cents is undeubtedly a small sum to go to law about, and a man should be pretty certain about success before he takes a case of that kind into court, but the average litigant, as in the present case, has no difficulty in believing that his is the view which the judge must take.

# Secret Societies.

The recent disclosures in connection with the Oronin murder have revived an interest in the probable evil influence of all secret erganizations. The duties of all Catholics toward such societies was clearly laid down in the Pastoral Letter of the Third Plenary Council of Baltimore, and, perhaps, it would be well on the present occasion to recall what was so well said on that subject by such a high ecclisiastical body. In the Chapter on Forbidden Societies we find the following:

"There is one characteristic which is always a strong presumption against a Society, and that is secrecy. Our Divine Lord Himself has laid down the rule :- 'Everyone that doth evil, hateth the light and cometh not to the light, that his works may not be reported : But he that doth truth cometh to the light that his works may be made manifest, because they are done in God' (John iil., 20, 21). When, therefore, associations veil themselves in secrecy and darkness, the presumption is against them, and it rests with them to prove that there is nothing evil in them.

"But if any Society's obligation he such as to bind its members to secrecy, even when rightly questioned by competent authority, then such a Society puts itself outside the limits of approval; and no one can be a member of it and at the same time be admitted to the Sacraments of the Catholic Church. The same is true of any organization that binds shedience—to accept in advance and to shey whatsoever orders, lawful or unlawful, that may emanate from its chief authorities : because such a promise is contrary both to reason and to conscience. And if a Society of Halifax, Nova Scotia, and was ordained to works or plots, even openly or in scorecy, holy orders by that prelate June 29, 1819, against lawful authority, then to be a mem-After sotive service in the missionary field ber of it is to be excluded from the membership of the Catholic Church.

"Those authoritative rules, therefore the late Bishop Foley, with whom he was a lought to be the guide of all Cathelics in their great favorite, identified himself with olerical relations with Societies. No Catholic can great favorite, identified himself with cierical, relations with Societies. No Carnotte can were toyat so the country successful work in Chicago in 1869. Since that time the description of binding societies of which our peo"Old "Father Carroll, as he was called, has which or knews that any of these condemned of the re-composed, was to maintain in its integwork in Chicago in 1869. Since that time to dentiously join, or centinue in, a body in

#### the said be retil A Ringing Rebuke,

In another column will be found a letter sent by Governor Thayer, of Nebracks, w the British American Association, in reply to a circular denunciatory of Patrick Egan's anpointment se Minister to Chili. It is a letter well worth reading. Every sentence is prognant with patriotism, and, as a whole, it is well calculated to make Irien Americans thank Providence that there are still some genuine patriots left in the United States. It and the Irish American element cannot sufficiently thank the fearless author for bis ringing rebuke to the Anglo-maniace. There is no doubt that it required sublime moral courage on the part of Gov. Theyer to set at defiance the flood of bigotry rolling so high at this particular period against the Irish in

#### Sohmer Park Celebration.

Dominion Day was celebrated this year by even greater marks of national enthusiasm than neual. Nearly every society of any importance in our midst chose the day as that of their annual pic nic. The city wore a holiday appearance, and every available steamboas and railway car was pressed into service to carry away its pleasure-seekers, auxious to promote their various worthy objects and at the same time to celebrate the twenty-second birth-day of our New Dominion, the happy home of five millions of free citizens and loyal subjects. The most impotant event of the day, however, was the calebration at Sohmer Park; there our French-Canadian brethren had arranged for a musical and national display in aid of the erection of their National Hall, which is destined to be one of the leading architectural ornaments of our great and growing city. It is to be hoped when our friends do succeed in carrying out their project the disasters that befel that gigantic undertaking, the St. Patrick's Hall-the result of so much patriotism and peeuniary sacrifice-may not overtake them.

The meeting of our French-Canadian friends was important and significent in another sense. The occasion was chosen for the utterance of some authoritative statement as to the position of the Catholic laity on the anti-Jesuit agita tion now being carried on, but which we venture to say is already on the wane. The speeches delivered on the occasion bore the impress of thoughtful study and a strong desire to promote harmony and good will amongst classes and creeds. Mr. L. O. David, M.P.P., spoke with his usual elequence and more than usual moderation, evidently feeling that his official position as President of St. Jean Baptiste Society called for an unterance that would be endomed by the majority of his fellow-countrymen without distinction as to political proclivity. His Honor Mr. Justice Loranger, delivered an oration worthy of the high position patriotism. He did not content him with the burning questions of the day. Speaking of the anti-Jesuit agitation, he said:

He urged them to ignore the anti-Jesuit agitation now being carried on in Ontario, and said the whole French-Cauadian race, as well as the that the calumniator would suffer more than the calumniated. It was to the interest of other communities which make up our popu-lation, to live together in peace and harmony like all well constituted families. The English institutions under which we live were so large there was so much liberty under the folds of our flag, that we could respect one another while respecting ourselves. While the French Canadians were firm and energetic in the defence of their rights, they yielded to none in loyalty \* \* He urged them to remain calm in the presence of this turmoil which would pass them by without obliging them to lower their heads. He advised them to give their children a thorough education, and especially to teach them English, which was indispensable to success in a country like this. They should give them religious in struction, and also a practical education such as the English people give to their children.

These words have "the right ring" about them. But what a stinging rebuke they contain for the anti-French bigots who are making such a howl about the extension of the French language in the Dominion? Here we have this leading French Canadian Judge, far removed from the turmoil of politics, and unbiassed in his utterances, counselling his fellow countrymen, whilst preserving their own language, to give their children a thorough education, " espe cially to teach them English." That is the counsel of a patriotic French Canadian to his fellow-countrymen in the face of the wretched fanaticism of a small band of mischief-makers in the Province of Ontario. We were glad to notice that the Irish Catholic element was duly represented on the occasion of this feetival, and that the sentiments expressed there were in accord with the views already published in our columns on the issue of the hour. Mr. J. J. Curran, Q C., M.P., spoke on behalf of our people, and is reported as having said :

After referring to the magnificent demonstration, which was of itself an evidence of the intelligence, morality and material well being of the French Canadian people of Montreal, h spoke of the cloud that now darkened somewhat the horizon of our country. Under the con-stitutional system such agisations must arise from time to time. We had seen far more serious movements in days gone by and they had passed away. This, too, would pass away, and all the more rapidly if no attention was paid to

features exist. If he has joined it, in good sity the charter of our Hieries under which we had programed and lived in height and the objectionable features become had programed and lived in height and live

的,也也能是这种的大概是被他们的,这个人,在自然是这种基础的的,我也不是一个人的。""这个,这是这个人的的,我们就是一个人的,这是是我们的人们是这种的的人,就是

whe not serious disselutors, me distord, amongst our people hase. The main had expose appoint tonities, of judging the santiments of every race, and cosed in the Domition as the had, and a true and brokel spirit of Chinadhad feeling wis abroad in this great country in this lattle, where' every tank the the Jewicor Gentile, could feel empty home if he would obey the law and conductationall, agrant industrious citizen, (Applause.) The Properties people, had so ill will agrainst their Catholic neighbors, who entertained friendly feelings in return for goodfellowship. The French Catholic nicked the tricolor as the Irishinan gloried in the green flag of old Ireland, but win all in the green flag of old Ireland, but vin all the arts was a deep and growing affection for the flag of our Dominion (Applaus.) As an Irish-Oanadian, he wished to thank them for their Quantities, the without to make them are them ay manthy with the constitutional struggle now going on in the old land, whereby the glorious privileges we here enjoy may be extended to the people of that country. Their national society preserved their old and inspiring tradisociety preserved their and an imparing tradi-tion just as St. George's and St. Andrew's societies preserved theirs, but the future of Canada was the object for which all should strive, and the implanting of the virtues that characterized the old races in our new country was a task well worthy of their highest andeavors. He closed with an eloquent appeal for conciliation and union of all good Canadians, without distinction of race or creed, and a brotherly feeling that would make the name of

Canadian great amongst the nations. We heartily endorse every word of Mr. Our. ran's speech. Every good citizen is prepared to stand by the Constitution. When the question of the New Brunswick School Laws was decided against our notions we calmly submitted to the law. There were grave doubts on the subject and it was referred to the tribunals. In the matter of the Jesuits' Estates bill there is no doubt. As the member for Montreal Centre puts it, "every man in the country worthy of the name of statesman deems the act constitutional." Why then should tinkering agitators. without training in constitutional precedent or practice, seek to disturb the harmony of the community in which we live by their discordant clamorings? The Sohmer Park gathering will have a good effect. The bowlers may continue to howl for some time, but meeting with no other response than a declaration of peace, amity and concord, and a strong desire to maintain the institutions conferred upon us by the Mother Country, the agitation will lose its force and soon the few respectable men who have allowed their names to be dragged into the mire by the dishonest schemers at the kottom of the agitation will feel that the time has come when they must sever their connection from a movement that is as unpopular as it is unwise.

# A RINGING REBUKE.

The Governor of Nebrasks Talks Very Flainly to Boston's "British-Americans."

The following merited and ringing rebuke was administered last week by Gevernor Thayer of Nebraska to the so-called British-American Association of this city, which had written the governor asking him to assist its bigoted efforts to have Minister Egan recalled from Chili: " LINCOLN, Neb., June 17.

" John Low, Esq , Secretary of the British. have received a printed circular signed by you, addressed to me as governor, headed, 'A Protest,' and addressed to the members of the Bri-

tish-American Association and fellow-citizens. From this protest I quote the following language:
"Our organization holds that the appointment by the President and confirmation by the Senate of the United States of one Patrick Egan of Nebraska to the position of minister to Chili is a public act that calls for reprobation, and protest, as it is insulting to the sense of de-

cency of all true civizens and a degradation of administrative statesmanship, for the following First-This Patrick Egan is one of those whose conduct is now under investigation by a special commission of British judges as to participation in what every civilized state brands as a crime against life and property, and, if

guilty should receive condign punishment.
"Second—The position of minister to one of
the past advanced states of South America should be filled by the best representative ability the nation can afford, and not made a pay ment for the party service to a mere political Arab. Especially is this patent when we remember the humiliating circumstances of the rebuke this nation received through a commision appointed to that same country under the administration of President Arthur.

"Third-This appointment is insulting to the national dignity and ability of the 60,000,000 people comprising bis great republic, for it virtually proclaims to the world that of all of its sons to the manner born, and otherwise, there was not to be found one among them all so well qualified to represent this greatest American nation in the progressive state of Chili as this fugitive from the power of British justice.

Why a document containing such sentiments should have been addressed to me is beyond comprehension, for certainly have never given any intimation of intertaining such views, and I could not have believed before the receipt of this protest that they were intelligent persons, making claim to respectability, who would proclaim such atrocious sentiments. They are insulting to every citizen of the republic, they are abhorrent to every sense of justice and fair play. They are degrading to humanity, and are a dishonor to the country, and I denonnce them and their authors with unmeasur ed indignation, and they should be held up to public reprobation.

"Who constituted you and your associates judges of the motives and actions of men? By what authority do you arraign the President and Senate of the United States for the appointment and confirmation of Patrick Egan as minister to Chili? Thank God they are not responsible for such intolerably insolent bigots as you and your associates have proven your-selves to be by the language used in this cir-

cular.
"I have known Patrick Egan ever since be located in the city of Lincoln, years ago. He has always proven himself to be an upright and honorable man; a good citizen in every respect. You can no more tarnish his reputation with it, and especially no counter-demonstrations your vie slauders than the foul bird of night took place. There was just one duty incumbent can assail the eagle. To vent your rage and on all good Canadians now, and that was to stand by the constitution. (Prolonged applause.) have seized the weapons of a defeated, despised

stand by the constitution. (Prolonged applause.)
Fortunately, party politics could not embitter the present agitation; every man in the country worthy of the name of statesman, all who could aspire to govern the country, had agreed upon the constitutionality of the act that was being impugned.

There were not two opinions on the subject amongst those whose views on the British North America act were worthy of a moment's consideration; and the plain duty of those who like in support of a bad cause.

"You say Mr. Egan is a political Arab. I say he jis an honorable and honored American citizen, and I take pleasure in reminding you that he plain duty of those who is envoy extraordinary and, minister pleasure loyal to the country and desirous of its more of the great republic of South more loyal to the country and of binding power of British justice. Oh, you mistake, power of British justice. Ob, you mistake, you should have written British injustice. You may the conduct to Patrick Egon is now

tor's to death and left the others to the con-demnation of the civilized world he The sen-timents, and tone of your protest, mache tames of the Leaden Times influences and of the dark ages than the "mighteninest and ill-end legislature forward free "proteinment and lib-end legislature. I doubt not that yet ived in those times, the rack, "terture" and the in-quisition would have been your imprementali-ties for specifing liberal principles and accuring home rule. You designate yourselves as mem-bers of the British-American Association. We are all American people here; we are no all and fall people; we respect Britons when they respect the way Komely stage of 'minding other own timiness.

Please bear in mind that you have living in the ninebeath century, under the influence of enlightened American civilization, in a country witere freedom has been proclaimed throughou the land and to all the inhabitants thereof the land and to all the music war where the enjoyment without dictation from where the enjoyment without dictation from any source, of political and religious freedom is guaranteed to all; where man is believed to be innocent till he is proved guilty; where justice can be relied upon generally to be impertial although Chicago's coroner and a goroner's jury spent weeks in trying to fasten the murder of Dr. Cronin upon Alexander Sullivan rather than in trying to ascertain who is pully of the awful crime of his taking off; where a man is not bounded and persecuted because he seeks to attain free speach and home rule for his native land. 'I respectfully advise you to find some other calling than the circulation of the pro-test to which I have advised.

Respectfully,

"JOHN M. THAYER."

### LITERARY REVIEW.

The Magazine of American History opens its July number—the beginning of its twenty-second volume—with a spirited "Story of the Washington Centennial," illustrated in the most unique and picturesque fashion from photographs by amateurs and other artists, executed during the progress of the celebration.
It is safe to say that no great public event was ever before seized in all its interesting particulars and placed before the popular eye with felicitous results. The excellent paper is written by the editor, who could not be other wise than entertaining and the trackful in wise than entertaining, and the truthful pic-tures of the scenes are rendered doubly attractive and valuable through the admirable portraits of the distinguished characters in our national life of to-day appearing in them. view of the assemblage on the steps of the Sub-treasury building, in Wall street, is the best portrait work of the kind probably ever achieved, and every reader will be able to recognize in the picture the distinguished men present whose faces are best known. This literary and artistic exploit furnishes a wonderful record for permanent preservation as well as a charming story, and will prove a bonanza indeed to th writers and historians of the next Centennial. "The Discovery of the Mississippi" is the second paper in this beautiful number, a schol arly and instructive study by Henry Lee Rey-nolds. "Washington and Willian the Silent nolds. "Washington and William the Stlent—
a Parallel," in an ably written and readable
article by M. M. Baldwin. Judge Dykman
contributes the second part of his interesting
and informing account of "The last Twelve.
Days of Major Andre," General Alfred E. Lee writes a vigorous and entertaining paper, en-litled "Some Glimpses of Holland," in which he gives us a general idea of the habits and custome of our Dutch cousins in their homes There is a clever sketch of Hon. Robert O. There is a clever sketch of Hon. Robert C. Winthrop, by Daniel Godwin; and a short paper on Colonel William S. Smith, the sontin-law of John Adams, by M. D. Raymond. There are other short articles, and the Notes furnish fresh and cursous data. The editorial and all the departments maintain their high character. It is a brilliant number throughout, Price S5 00 a year. Published at 743 Broadway, New York.

friends and companions, the Hon. William Waldorf Astor, the Hon Edwards Pierrepoint, General William T. Sherman, and the Hon. Lloyd Bryce. The number opens with a strong and—in view of the college commencement season—timely symposium on "Discipline in American Colleges." It contains answers to the American Colleges." It contains answers to the question, "How far Should a University Control its Students?" by President Bartlett of trol its Students?" by President Bartlett of Dartmouth College, President Augal of the University of Michipan, Prefessor N. S. Shaler, of Harvard, President Adams of Cornell University, President Hyde of Bowdoin College, Sir W. J. Dawson, Principal and Vice-Chancellor of McGill University, Montreal, and President Davis of the University of California, While most of them agree that the faculty about devents in the second service of the Control of the Co should exercise wise control over the students, the Harvard system finds a stout advocate in Professor Shaler, who admits that his prejudices against it have been overcome. Adjurant-General Wolseley furnishes the second instalment of "An English View of the Civil War," wherein he indulges in severe criticism of Secretary Stanton and his attempts to direct the movements of the generals in the field especially in connection with McClellan's command of the Army of the Potomac. Professor Richard T. Ely, of John Hopkins University, pleads in favor of Government control of the telegraph system, contending that it would be cheaper and more satisfactors than the research which and more satisfactory than the present method. The future of the Navy is discussed by Rear-Admiral S. B. Luce. Justin McCarthy writes in an entertaining and instructive way about "The Throne in England." While he does not think that the throne is in immediate danger, he furnishs reasons for believing that a state of things might easily be created that would result in the overthrow. Miss Kate Field's incivive pen portrays most vividly the prevailing ignorance of Alaska, and contends that we have by no means realised our possibilities in that quarter of the United States. William Mathews, L. L. D., writes strongly of "The Negro Intellect," which, in his opinion, supported by a convincing array of facts, is in no sense inferior to that of the Caucasian race. General Charles H. T. Collis, sketches some of his recent experiences in Washington, where he found the President and members of the Cabinet surrounded by hordes of office-seekers. "A Plague of Office-Seeking" aptly describes the situation, and the article suggests the need of a remedy. The Notes and Comments are particularly varied and interesting. "American Auguries," and the Rev. J. B.
"American Auguries," and the Rev. J. B. Wasson points out a short and easy method of "Abolishing Poverty—on Paper." "The future of the Newspaper" and "Thought-Transferrence" are among the other subjects consid-

Anson D. F. RANDOLPH & Co., New York will publish immediately, "How THEY KEPT THE FAITH," a tale of the Huguenous of Languedoc, by Grace Raymond. In this story the author has endeavored to depict not only the sufferings of the French Protestants for their faith, but the power of the truth itself to ani-mate and sustain. While care has been taken to preserve the integrity of the historical part of the narrative, the plot is not clogged with historical explanations, but the character of the times is left to reveal itself in the incidents deacribed. Theological diagrasions have also been aveided, and the truth, for which the religionnaires suffered, is made to shine in their heart and lives, rather than to fall in dogmatic state ments from their lips. The scene is laid principally in the Cevenner and the old day of Nismes. The period covered includes the ordinances with which Louis XIV, first infringed and uperview of his Hughenot subjects, as well suffragan blabors, or pwards of 900 priests, as the final extinction of those rights in the devoted CF and the subjects, as the final extinction of those rights in the devoted CF and the subjects and the revocation of the Painter and the Painter

adopts the forbidden profession of medicine, and prosecutes his calling, and keeps the faith through the gathering and breaking storm. His lofty ideas of duty provestee rigid for his betreaked, and the breaks with him to marry a tracked, and the breaks with him to the faith However of the power of divine grace to uplify and uphold. There are necessarily shadows in the potential that power of the preserve this consensual allegiance, when we are it preserve this consensual allegiance, when we are it preserve this consensual with the steadfast course, is consensual with the steadfast course, is consensual mind the without the power of divine grace to uplify and uphold. There are necessarily shadows in the picture, but she author has avoided harrowing details, and written in a spirit of charity. At the end, there is light. The chastened hearts gather their "poscable fruits." Little fingers lay tender seals on the lips of old sorrows, and the curtain falls on a happy English home. In the Forum for July Bishop Potter, of New

York, treats of the place and prospects of "The Scholar in American Life." The most urgent need of our civilization, on the intellectual side, is the encouragement of the research of truth in is the encouragement of the research of truth in every department of knowledge, without direct regard to "practical results." But it is not the multiplication of colleges that is wanted, but rather the enrichment, endowment of institutions for men who, whether as fellows or lecturers, shall in commention with the universities, be free to pursue original investigation, untrammaled by the petry cares, the irksome round be free to pursue original investigation, untram-meled by the petty cares, the irksome round, the small anxieties which are sooner or later the death of aspirations and fatal obstacles to in-spiration. The Rev. Dr. Edward E. Hale writes of "A Market for Books." Copyright, to holds in essentially of the same nature as he holds, is essentially of the same nature as patent-right, and should be governed by the same liberal principles. As the demand for books is many times larger in this country than Britain, the book trade is destined before long Britain, she book trade is destined before long to have its principal center hers. Senator Justin S. Morrill contributes the political article—"Republican Party Prospects." After a survey of possible rocks ahead, namely the disaffection caused among the "political workers" by the Administration's carrying out strictly the provisions of the Civil Service reform law, the financial stringency likely to result from the continued coining of silver, the difficulties connected with the settlement of the negro question, and the apathy among voters after a great tion, and the apathy among voters after a great victory has been won at the polls, Senator Morrill discerns in the political sky every omen of success for the Republican Party for many years to come. Mr. W. S. Lully has another of his very remarkable papers on Ethics, the title of his article for the present month being "The Ethics of Journalism." The being "The Ethics of Journalism." The newspaper is to-day the accepted "guide, philosopher, and friend" of the people in all democratic governments. How does it perform its high duties? Prof. George J. Romanes makes a spirited reply—" Anti-Darwinian fallacies"—to the attack made by Prof. St. George Miyart upon the doctrine of Nicola. George Mivart upon the doctrine of Natural Selection in the June number. A noteworthy remark is made in the course of this essay that Teleology, in an enlightened sense, is not at all inconsistent with the Darwinian sheory.

"The Attitude of the French Canadiana," by
Honoré Beaugrand, ex-Mayor of Montreal, is
a defense of the Frence-speaking population of Canada against the aspersion often cast
upon them as being unprogressive, ignorant,
etc. Dr. Austin Flint writes of "Late Theories concerning Fever." showing the modus operandi of antipyrin and cold baths in reducing fevers, and the theory of the employment of alcohol as a means of checking the waste of tissues in fevers." "Grganizations of the Discontented," by Richard J. Hinton, is an elaborate study of the sime and purposes of socialistic and munistic agitators throughout the civilized world, with a statement of the numerical strength of the several organizations of the dis-contented, "The World's Supply of Fuel," how long will is last? Prof. W. J. McGee, of the U. S. Geological Survey, considers this question in the light of the most recent research. He foresees the total exhaustion of the earth's supply of coal, petroleum, and rock-gas within the period of a few hundred years; nevertheless there will still remain an "nexhaustible" stock of bitumens in the rocks. The Readers of The North American Review for July will, perhaps, turn with the most eager interest to the pages which contain tender and graceful tributes to its late editor and proprietor, Allen Thorndike Rice. They are from his intimate (The Forum Publishing Co., 253 Fifth Ave., New York, 50 cts.

The Lectures on English Literature by Maurice Francis Egan, LL. D., late editor of the New York Freeman's Journal and professor of English literature in the university of Notre Dame. have been published in book form, by William H. Sadlier, of New York. It is a most instructive and interesting volume and one which commends itself to the careful persual of all admirers of the beautiful in English literature. It comprises eight lectures in all, each succeeding one proving even more interesting than its predecessor, and every subject is treated in a most masterly manner by the talented author. The lectures are "Literature as a factor in life". "Some glimpses of Chaucer's time, his life and 'Some glimpses of Unaucer s ware, and its friends"; "The real meaning of Aesthetics"; "Southwell, Grashaw and Harbington"; "An absolute in the study of Tennyson"; "Two his friends ' introduction to the study of Tennyson"; "Two dramas of Tennyson and Aubrey de Vere"; "Some women writers"; and "Literature and Manners." The lectures are published in neat book form and is for sale at D. J. Sadlier & Co., this city, for the modest amount of 75 cents The price places it within the reach of all and those who purchase and peruse it will derive in calculable benefit therefrom. Thomas O'Hagan, M. A., is one of the rising

litterateurs of Canada, and he bids fair to take high rank amongst those who have reflected credit by their intellectual achievements on their Irish extraction. Mr. O'Hagan was born in 1855, near Toronto. From 1870 to 1874 he attended St. Micheal's College, Toronto, one of the schools maintained by the Basilian Order, where he was noted devotion to study, and especially for his fondness for language and literature. While engaged in teaching he read the work prescribed for the Arts course in Ottawa University, which conferred on him, in 1882 and 1885, the degrees of B. A. and M.A. respectively. On the former of these occasions he took honors in English, Latin, French and German, and was selected to write the Graduation Poem. His "Profecturi Salutanues," which was composed for this occasion, was afterwards warmly praised by the poet Whittier. His Master's thesis had for subject the poet Longfellow, and it merited and received high praise alike for literary excellence and sound criticism. Mr. O'Hagan's literary activity has been incorant. His volume of poems entitled "A Gate of Flowers" has won for him an honored place among Canadian poets on the universal testimony of veterans of the literary art like J. G. Whittier, Oliver. Wendell Holmes, J. M. LeMoine, Sir Danjel Wilson, J. G. Bourinot, G.M. Grant, Lord Dufferin, O. G. D. Roberts, Louis Fréchette, W. Kirby, Charles Mair, George Stewart and Alexander MacLachlan. He has been a voluminous contributor to the periodical press, the following Journal turi Salutanues," whice was composed for this Lachlan. He has been a voluminous contribu-tor to the periodical press, the following Jour-nals, with others, being included in the list of those for which he has written:—The Canadian flustrated News, Canadian Monthly, Educa-tional Monthly, Educational Weekly, Ave Maria, Catholic Record, Toronto Globe, Dona-hoe's Magazine. While teaching he was instru-mental in founding many literary societies in the was in different parks of the Province, and altowns in different parts of the Province, and always infused some of his own literary enthus issm into the young people whom he gathered around him. To his other accomplishment he adds round nim. To his other accomplianties he was that of being a graceful elecutionist. He was trained in the Philadelphia and Chautauqua schools, and his services as an exponent of the humorous and pathetic in literature are in wide demand;

In 1789 there were prebably not more than 120 Oatholies in all New England, ne bishep, and but one priest; to day, there are in the